

tions yet to be fulfilled. He then referred to the visions of Peter on that house-top in Joppa looking out on the Mediterranean, in which the apostle was taught the lesson of tolerance and of the right of the Gentile nations to the Gospel—a lesson to us also who, in the manner in which we sometimes despise inferior nations and despair of their conversion, are not unlike the earlier Jewish Christians in their relations to the Gentiles. He then rapidly sketched the marvelous spread of the Gospel throughout Asia, Europe and Africa in the early Christian centuries, till at length Christianity seated itself on the throne of the Cæsars and ruled the human world. He next sketched the barbarian and Moslem invasions, which overthrew the Christian empires of the West and East, and inflicted untold misery and slaughter, the vengeance of God on the idolatry and worldliness, which had usurped the place of the Apostolic Christianity, and the final result of the existence in the Turkish Empire of about 16,000,000 of nominal Christians of various sects, mostly very ignorant and superstitious; yet the descendants of men and women who have for more than 1,200 years held to the profession of Christianity under every species of injury, injustice and persecution, and who still maintain a position of moral and intellectual superiority to the Moslem population. He then noticed the various Eastern churches. The Nestorians, Armenians, Greeks of different sects, Maronites, Copts, Abyssinians, and

their various tenets and conditions and their relations to modern Protestant missions, more especially the eagerness of these people for education, their aptitude for receiving it, and their thirst for the Bible and wholesome Christian literature were referred to. Two millions of Bibles in seven languages had been circulated among these people by the Bible society, and in addition to missionary colleges, as those of Beyrout, Constantinople and Assiout, the great number of schools established by the American mission boards, and the colportage and Biblewomen's work, under the auspices of the Bible society, as well as the medical and other missions of the societies. He quoted on these subjects from the address of the Rev. C. H. Brooks, a graduate of McGill. Mr. Brooks had labored for some time in Smyrna, and more recently in the Roberts' College in Constantinople, and had given an interesting account of Eastern missions at the Mildmay conference last year. He also referred to the reports of Dr. Dennis, of Beyrout, and of Rev. C. T. Wilson, as illustration of the great field for missionary work now open in Turkey. Illustrations and special facts were given in elucidation of these points, and reference was made to the probable future of these countries, to the manifest decadence of Turkey, and the serious question whether Russia or other European powers, or the native population themselves, were to rule. The importance in this connection of educating the native Christians and